

WERE MAD AT DEWEY

Probable Cause of the Filipino Attack.

THEIR AMMUNITION SEIZED

Officers at Washington Who are Acquainted With Otis Believe His Report of the Insurgents' Losses are Underestimated—Capture of the Water Works at Manila of Great Importance.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There was little abatement of interest in the stirring events at Manila exhibited today at the war department. The feeling of anxiety for the safety of the American forces had given way entirely, save in the case of personal friends and acquaintances of soldiers supposed to be injured, and there was displayed instead the greatest interest in the extent of the loss inflicted upon the insurgents by the American soldiers and sailors.

Officers at the war department who know General Otis well, declared when the announcement came of the killing, capture or wounding of 4,000 men, that he undoubtedly had underestimated the damage inflicted by him, as was his wont, instead of magnifying it in Spanish fashion. The news of the day from abroad was found in the casualty list sent by Otis and in the concise and excellent description sent by him of the results of the engagement of Saturday night and Sunday.

The officials say that nothing more can be expected from him on this point until he has had an opportunity to forward a report giving in detail all the history of the fighting. Naturally there was a great deal of speculation as to the future conduct of affairs by Otis, but to some extent this must remain a speculation, inasmuch as Secretary Alger has said that the general is to be left to follow his own discretion. To assist him to a correct understanding of the diplomatic situation, he has been cabled the full text of the treaty.

A forward movement is probable at Iloilo, where General Miller has been for weeks lying in front of the town. He has never had any doubt of his ability to take the place whenever he got the word to do so, but there has been a restraining influence from Washington, based in part on the hope that the insurgents could be brought to a peaceful retirement from the town and an apprehension that an effort to force a landing might result in serious injury to foreign interests.

Now, however, it is felt that the latter are perhaps more in jeopardy from a continuance of the existing state of affairs than they would be through a rapid seizure of the town. General Miller now has with him the Eighteenth infantry and a battalion of artillery and it is likely that he will be strongly reinforced before an attempt is made to take Iloilo.

Naval officers have watched with pride the achievements of the naval vessels during the recent fighting and they were gratified when Secretary Long this afternoon sent the following cablegram:

"Dewey, Manila: 'Congratulations, LONG.'"

It may be that it was Admiral Dewey's act in seizing a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition intended for them that incited the Filipino insurgents to attack the American soldiers Saturday night, for it is understood that one of the bitterest of their grievances was what they declared to be the unwarrantable interference with their shipping. It is learned at the navy department that about a week ago the admiral caused the seizure of the schooner Taneng with a full supply of arms for the insurgents.

IN COMPLETE CONTROL.

Americans Bringing in the Filipino Wounded and Burying Dead.

Manila, Feb. 7.—The Americans as this dispatch is sent are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles of Manila. Their lines, extending to Malabon on the north and to Parangue on the south, are fully twenty miles long. While a few detached bodies of the enemy offer desultory opposition, the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and utterly routed. Of the hordes of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans fully one-third are already incapacitated and the rest are scattered in every direction.

The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that sixteen were buried in one rice field on Monday near Pasas, and eighty-seven interred between Pasas and Santana.

A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her gatling guns and heavier battery. Hundreds of the Filipinos undoubtedly

crawled into the bushes and died there.

The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospital for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there are several women in male dress and with hair cropped among the dead.

The chief of the Ygorotes, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery, with bows and arrows, is in the hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of the effect of it until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagals for placing the Ygorotes in front of the American battery, under the pretense that they were sent to occupy the post of honor, and he intimates that the Ygorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

The Americans now have a steamer line to Malabon and 600 marines with four Maxim guns have been landed at Fleet beach, north of the city. The third artillery on the main road and the Utah battery in the cemetery covered the advance of the Kansas troops. Among the important points captured was a strong, embowered earthwork within sight of Caloocan.

There was considerable firing from the upper windows of houses in the native quarters of the city last night, but no casualties have been reported as a result. The signal corps were compelled to run for their lives along the firing line during the fighting, and consequently there were frequent interruptions of communication, owing to the cutting of wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without any hesitancy any one who attempted to interfere with the lines.

SAYS THEY WILL FIGHT

Filipino's Will Devote Their Strength to Protection of Country.

London, Feb. 7.—The president of the Filipino junta, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, said: "It is perfectly clear that the unfortunate hostilities at Manila were occasioned by an attempt of the Nebraskans to find a pretext to obtain control of the Singalar water works. The Americans for months have endeavored to induce the Filipinos to withdraw from the works, as the latter full recognized their strategic importance. By the destruction of the villages between the sea and river banks, the Americans secured a vast open space from which Manila might otherwise have been attacked under cover."

"The Americans have captured the water works and the Filipinos will now have to retire to the mountains of San Mateo and Boze Boze, which, as they are only an hour's distance, command the capital and it will be impossible to dislodge them from there."

"The whole Filipino strength will now be devoted to the protection of the country outside of Manila, as Aguinaldo is aware that even if he captured the city he could not hold it with the American warships in the bay. The Americans will also have to depend for their food supply on shipments from abroad, as the insurgents will effectually cut off all supplies from the interior."

WORD FROM OTIS

Telegraphs What the Americans Have Done.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The war department today received the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, Feb. 7. 'To the Adjutant-General, Washington:—"

"The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from the Luzon provinces, numbering over 20,000, possessing several quick-firing and Krupp field guns. A good portion of the enemy was armed with Mausers of the latest pattern. Two of the Krupp guns and a great many rifles were captured. The insurgents fired a great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers are in the insurgent service who served in the artillery. The insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly in the bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties probably aggregate 250. Full reports today. The casualties of the insurgents is very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their losses in killed, wounded and prisoners probably amount to 4,000. Took the water works pumping station yesterday six miles out, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy, which made no stand. The pumps are damaged, but will be working in a week. Have a number of condensers set up in the city which furnish good water. The troops are in excellent spirits. Quiet prevails. (Signed)

"OTIS."

THEY APPROVE WOOD

His Methods at Santiago Urged for Other Cities.

Steamer Leaves Havana for Key West to Bring One Thousand Cuban Exiles Back to the Island. Objection to Present Officials.

Havana, Feb. 7.—La Lucha prints a letter written by the Cuban General Enrique Collazo and addressed to his friends in Santiago. He said that the current rumors of trouble are spread by the enemies of the Cubans for the purpose of extending the military occupation of the island by the Americans. He adds that the spectacle presented by the Cubans in Havana is disgusting. "Men who were employees of the Spanish, even under the Weyler regime, are now in office and shouting for free Cuba. The cabinet of Governor General Brooke, which is composed of Cubans, does nothing but draw salaries. It is strange that the Americans reward the magistrates and other officials who served under Weyler and forget the real patriots." The letter concludes with the declaration that it is necessary that all Cubans unite in a peaceful organization for the independence of the island.

In an interview Dr. Castillo, who accompanied Gen. Leonard Wood to Washington, said that he wished established throughout the island the system that had been inaugurated by Gen. Wood in Santiago, where offices and salaries had been reduced 50 per cent, and the money raised spent on public works, and autonomy granted to the municipal authorities. He added that true Cubans recognized the fact that having all power centralized at Havana was damaging to the local interests of the other provinces. Havana is the corrupt center of speculators, business schemers, officials and office seekers, he says.

Gen. Wood has gone to Santiago to resume his duties of military governor of that province. He had a long conference with Mr. Porter, the American special commissioner, who highly approved his policy.

A dispatch from Senor Nolasco, Gen. Gomez's secretary, says that the old Cuban commander in chief has stopped at the Remedios, near Calabazas, instead of proceeding to Cienfuegos as he originally intended. His change of plan was due to his desire to meet Senor Quesada and Mr. Porter at Remedios. After their conference he will go to Cienfuegos, and later will come to Havana.

Gen. Brooke has sent 150,000 rations to Gen. Carpenter for distribution among the poor of Puerto Principe. Several appointments have been made in the department of the interior. All the appointments are officers in the Cuban army. Among them is Col. Manuel Despainque who was at one time secretary to Gen. Gomez.

There are 702 sick soldiers at Gen. Lee's camp. Three hundred of them are suffering from dysentery and others from malarial fever. There is no yellow fever in the camp.

The steamer Reina de los Angeles will sail for Key West, where she will take on board 1,053 Cubans who desire to return to the island. Senor Menendez, the owner of the vessel, is a Spaniard, but he charges nothing for her services in bringing the Cubans home.

Gen. Brooke will send letters to the commanders of the various provinces advising them to retain all the old city employees.

Gen. Brooke gave a banquet at La Vedado in honor of Capt. Sigbee of the Texas. Gen. Brooke's entire staff and the officers of the Texas were present. A band played "Yankee Doodle" and the Cuban hymn. The banquet attracted a large crowd outside of the Salon Trocha, who cheered Capt. Sigbee.

The Texas will leave here shortly, and it is rumored that she will go to Samoa.

Mr. Proctor has gone to Pinar del Rio. He will return to Havana to meet his wife who has arrived here by way of Miami.

Gen. Brooke has sent 600,000 rations to Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Matanzas and towns in the province of Havana. These will be applied to the relief of the destitute.

AN OLD LANDMARK.

The Winfield Scott Mansion in New York Partially Destroyed by Fire.

New York, Feb. 7.—The old mansion at the northwest corner of Park avenue and Ninety-third street, one of the landmarks of the upper east side, was partially destroyed by fire early this morning. The building, a two-story frame and stone double structure, was occupied by the families of J. G. Feldman, the owner, and Edward W. Salting. Martha, the 12-year-old daughter of Salting, was awakened by the smell of smoke. She awoke her parents, and it was discovered that the rear part of the house was on fire, and the flames had gained considerable headway, and the occupants of the house were forced to retreat to the roof of the piazza, the stairway being ablaze.

Policeman Smith of the East Eighty-

eighth street station, attracted by the fire, turned in an alarm. The imperilled tenants were taken down ladders to the street by the firemen. Before the arrival of the firemen, a man named Seligman had procured a ladder and assisted several members of the Feldman family to descend to the street. The damage will amount to \$2,000. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace.

The old house was built for General Winfield Scott, but he never occupied it, as he was called to the Mexican war before it was completed.

TWELVE YEARS OF LIFE LOST.

A Chicago Boy Inmate From a Jail, Made Slave.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Twelve years ago Charles Burrell was struck on the head with a brick. Since then, until now, he has been insane, and for a number of years he was an inmate of the Eastern Illinois asylum at Kankakee. Yesterday Dr. W. G. Stearns at the asylum aided by the X-ray, operated on Burrell's skull. Today the cloud which had so long obscured the light of Burrell's mind, had passed away, and he began life where he left off twelve years ago.

When a boy young Burrell had a quarrel with a playmate, who threw a brick at him. He was dazed by the blow and never recovered from its effects until the operation of yesterday. Dr. Stearns put the young man in a chair. With the X-ray a skiagraph of the skull was taken. This showed a thickening of the bone near the top of the skull on the left side. This was removed in the usual manner, the foreign matter excised and the patient was put to bed.

He awoke today entirely rational and his first words were: "Why did you hit me?"

Burrell had been treated in a Wisconsin asylum and his case was pronounced incurable. He had been in the Kankakee institution since 1886.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Gov. Roosevelt Knows No Distinction Between Regulars and Volunteers.

Albany, Feb. 7.—A bill is being drawn up, providing that the rights of the veterans in the civil war should be extended to the volunteers of the Spanish-American war. Governor Roosevelt announced today that he would not sign such a bill, if it were presented to him. If the bill is amended in such a way as to extend the veterans' rights to the regulars of the last war as well as the volunteers, he may consider it, but he will not allow any discrimination to be made between the regulars and volunteers.

While brigade commander in Cuba, Col. Roosevelt had regulars as well as volunteers under him and then he became convinced that there was no distinction between them in patriotism and that the regular and volunteer alike fought equally enthusiastically for their country and should be rewarded equally.

WEST VIRGINIA DEBT.

May Result in a New Issue in Virginia Campaign This Year.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 7.—The movement of the New York syndicate for the control of the one-third of the West Virginia debt may possibly result in a new issue in the Virginia campaign this year. It is the intention of the holders of the scrip to induce the state of Virginia to bring suit against West Virginia for the settlement of these obligations.

Some of the most prominent democratic leaders in the state, including men whose influence is great with the party, it is understood, have committed themselves to this policy. There is, however, a phase of such a litigation which might greatly embarrass the democratic leaders.

Any proceedings which may be taken will be in the United States courts, and the supreme court in rendering a decision against West Virginia may reopen the question of Virginia's status with her own creditors. This would greatly embarrass the democratic leaders of this state in aiding a movement to lend this state's name in a proceeding against West Virginia.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION.

Wants the So-Called Congress to Suspend the Constitution.

Manila, Feb. 7.—Aguinaldo issued two proclamations on Saturday and Sunday. The first declares that the Americans opened the firing, and calls upon the Filipino congress to suspend the constitution. The second says: "We have fought our ancient oppressors without arms and we now trust to God to defend us against a foreign foe."

The Nebraskans recovered the lost parts of the pumping machinery of the water works, which assures a speedy resumption of the water supply.

ANOTHER ONE TAKES FLIGHT.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Another member of the Filipino junta here, supposed to be Juan Luna, took flight today, leaving on the 11 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania road for New York. This leaves Lopez and his sick associate, Losada, the only Filipino representatives here.

KILLED BY THE COLD

Great Loss of Stock in Colorado and Wyoming.

Most Severe Winter Ever Known in Those States—Phoenix's Cold Wave Has About Spent Its Force. Warmer Weather Coming.

Denver, Feb. 7.—It is estimated that 69,000 sheep in southern Colorado are dying of cold and hunger. Many flocks have been abandoned by the herders.

"Another twenty-four hours of weather such has been sweeping Wyoming since February 1 and fifty per cent of the cattle of Wyoming will be dead," said B. Frank Hunter today. "This winter is without exception the worst that has ever been experienced in that part of the country. There is not a shrub or bunch of grass of any kind visible between this city and western Wyoming along the railroad and it would be impossible for cattle to find anything to eat even if the weather was warm enough to excite them to such an attempt."

The great snow blockade on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in the canyon of the Grand river has been broken. The company is now accepting freight and passenger business for Grand Junction and the west. The Marshall Pass route is also open and traffic is moving on the principal branches of the Denver & Rio Grande.

COLD WAVE BROKEN

Warmer Weather Will Be Had Today. All the Southwest Effected.

Phoenixians and visitors who shivered with the cold yesterday and Monday can console themselves with the fact that the worst of the cold wave is over and today will see a material moderation in the weather and within another day or two the balmy air of last week and the week before will have returned.

But yesterday morning was cold for Phoenix, very cold. For the information of visitors and residents it may please them to know that yesterday morning the temperature was the lowest, with one exception, ever recorded here. At half past six o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer dropped to 23.8 degrees, the coldest previous record being even 23 degrees in December, 1897. But at that time the cold did not seem to be so severe as yesterday morning, for the reason that it was still cold, while yesterday a raw wind from the northwest came off the snow and ice in the mountains.

Yesterday noted a slight rise in the temperature the highest reading Monday being 46 degrees and yesterday 49, three degrees higher. To the average person on the street yesterday seemed tenderness warmer than Monday. This was because the six mile an hour wind from the northwest of Monday was supplanted yesterday by a very light wind from the south.

All the great west and southwest was within an area of high pressure yesterday, which was developing an eastern trip so that relief will follow. In Phoenix the barometer showed 30.42 and the same at Los Angeles, San Diego and Yuma, at Flagstaff 30.60 and 30.36 at El Paso. Flagstaff was the second coldest place in the country the thermometer registering 20 degrees below zero. St. Paul headed the list with 24 below. Denver showed 16 below, Chicago 6 below and St. Louis 4 above. Down here in the southwest, Phoenix was not alone in showing frosty weather with a temperature of only 24 above zero. Even Yuma was only 28 degrees above, San Diego 38, Los Angeles 34 and El Paso 32.

Mr. J. M. Ward, the pioneer orange grower of the valley, when seen yesterday, said that no damage had been done to the trees or coming crop so far, as the wind prevented any damage. Today's forecast shows clear and warmer.

THE IOWA AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The battleship Iowa arrived here today from New York from which port she sailed in company with the Oregon and two consorts on Oct. 12, last. The Iowa will probably remain in the harbor until tomorrow when she will go to Mare Island to be scraped and have several minor repairs made.

UNPOPULAR REVENUE DECISION.

New York, Feb. 7.—The officers of trust companies in this city are much exercised over the determination of the internal revenue officials to compel the payment of the tax rate on bonds given for loans, and mortgages given for security of the payment of such bonds. Collector Treat of the second internal revenue district received from Washington today a ruling by Commissioner Scott that certain blanks when filled out, on which call loans are made, must be taxed as promissory

A VOTE OF CENSURE

Assembly Pays Its Respects to the Republican.

UPHOLD DISREGARD OF RULES

Republicans Having Been Played With by the Majority Over the "Congratulatory Telegrams" Place Themselves in Position to Be Again Used as a Foot Ball. Adams Asks About Mining Bills.

The Republican's criticism of Speaker Ashurst's rulings during Monday's legislative proceedings was the occasion of the house rising in Mr. Ashurst's defense yesterday, and declaring by a unanimous vote that the criticism was "unjust" and that the speaker's rulings have been "fair and impartial." During the morning session yesterday Mr. Bartleson offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, Mr. Gray and Mr. Donnan being absent and the speaker not voting: "Whereas—A daily newspaper published in Phoenix, Arizona, to wit, The Arizona Republican, in the issue of Feb. 7, '99, has charged the speaker of the assembly with a violation of the rules of the house, and

"Whereas, the said criticism is unjust,

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the house that the rulings of the speaker have thus far been uniformly fair and impartial."

Mr. Scott in making his usual explanation of his vote, said he voted for the resolution because he was satisfied that the speaker intended to be fair, and if he had made a mistake it was an error of the head and not of the heart. The Republican insists, and the logic of the facts bears out the claim, that Speaker Ashurst permitted the house to violate what he set up to be a rule of the body, in the absence of any standing rule on the question. Mr. Ashurst's error may have been partly of the head, but not entirely. He is a politician, bound by party caucus to a certain action. He took a position on the rules, which if maintained, would have defeated the object of his party, and the instant that fact became apparent he abdicated his position, and permitted his party to do what he claimed is unlawful in parliamentary law. He announced as a rule of the house that a two-thirds vote is necessary to order the previous question, but he permitted a majority vote to order that question.

In the absence of any standing rule covering a subject, Cushing's Manual is authority in the house. When the question came before the house Monday—"Shall the previous question be now put?"—the proposition received an affirmative majority vote, and the speaker ruled that a two-thirds vote was necessary to carry the motion, giving as his authority Cushing among others. The motion was made, in effect, to overrule the chair, which was carried by a majority vote, and the speaker then ruled that the main question was before the house. The only way Mr. Ashurst could maintain his position was to rule that a two-thirds vote was necessary to overrule his decision. By permitting a majority to overrule his decision he allowed the majority to do indirectly what the rule directly prohibited. He had to do exactly as he did to allow the democratic resolution to pass. The end justified the means. It being impossible to kill the dog with the poison prescribed, a club was brought into use. The precedent set makes any action possible by the majority not prohibited by the higher law. All questions that may exist, no matter how privileged, requiring a two-thirds vote, may be carried by a majority in view of this precedent. To suspend the rules, for example, requires a two-thirds vote, but the majority may suspend them now by casting its vote, receiving the decision of the chair that the motion is lost, and then overruling the decision of the chair.

The dignity which the house by its resolution has kindly given this matter makes necessary and pertinent the foregoing statement. The Republican "stands pat." It reiterates the accusation that Speaker Ashurst permitted the house to violate what he maintained is a rule, and it is necessary before the fact. The seriousness and importance of the whole matter is no doubt apparent to everybody not a member of the legislature. Another resolution, in the line of Mr. Bartleson's, is now in order. The cause of all the recent political wrangling—the 16-to-1, crime-of-73 resolution of congratulation to Senators Stewart and Clark—made what is hoped to be its last appearance when it came before the council for adoption yesterday. The Republican made no attempt to delay its adoption. Mr. Carpenter spoke against it, on the

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WORK OF CONGRESS.

Senate Discusses McNary's Philippine Resolution.

Washington, Feb. 7.—For two hours or more the senate today had the resolution declaratory of the policy of this government in the Philippines under discussion, but no vote was reached. The resolution finally went to the calendar.

Today and tomorrow were set aside in the house for consideration of public building bills. The committee has reported seventy-eight bills for buildings in thirty-five states.

WINS IN SIX ROUNDS.

New York, Feb. 7.—Solly Smith of Los Angeles was knocked out by Oscar Gardner in the sixth round at the Lenox Athletic club tonight.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Feb. 7.—The queen's speech at the opening of parliament was issued this morning.

PREMIER BISHOP DEAD.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 7.—The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., L. I. D., ranking bishop of the Episcopal church in America, died at the Episcopal residence in this city tonight.

EAGAN SUSPENDED.

The President Commutes His Sentence Of Dismissal From the Army.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The president today promulgated the sentence in the case of General Charles Eagan. The court martial sentence was dismissal from the army and the president has commuted this to six years suspension from duty which covers the remainder of the time prior to General Eagan's retirement in 1905.

It was stated by Adjutant General Corbin that General Eagan's suspension carried him to within a few days of his retirement and to the age limit. He will be reinstated in time to retire with the regular rank and pay provided in such cases.

WILL CONVOKE THE CORTES.

Sagasta Says He Expects a Majority to Vote For the Treaty.

Madrid, Feb. 7.—Premier Sagasta in an interview today is quoted as saying he will immediately submit to the queen regent a decree convoke the cortes and that he expects to have a majority of thirty favorable to the approval of the treaty of peace with the United States.

APOLOGIZES TO ASTOR.

The American's Suit Against the London Times Settled.

London, Feb. 7.—The suit for libel instituted by William Waldorf Astor against the Times, was settled today. The defendant apologizing in open court for printing the offensive article which purported to have been an account of a dinner given by Mr. Astor around a section of a California tree. The Times published a list of personalities who were present, the list being fictitious.

GREEN'S CASE.

The Contempt Proceedings Delayed by the Defendant's Illness.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 7.—Today the contempt proceedings against Milton J. Green were taken up in the assembly. A physician's certificate was read saying Green was too ill to be present. Works of San Diego presented a communication from Green in which he says he never paid money or other consideration or offered or promised to pay money or other consideration for a vote for a United States senator. The matter was discontinued until 2 o'clock as the hour for balloting for United States senator had arrived.

The democratic minority gave a complimentary vote to Col. James F. Smith, commander of the First California regiment now at Manila. The vote was in other respects the same as yesterday.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The criminal section of the court of cassation has concluded an inquiry into the Dreyfus case and formally declared it closed at today's sitting. It will not refer the whole matter, with its new light developed during the inquiry, to the procurator general, who will be required to report his opinion to the criminal section of the court of cassation, which will pronounce a decision unless the government's revision bill is adopted, in which case the matter will go before the united court of cassation instead of the criminal section alone.